

WAR NEWS.

The agent of the Associated Press telegraphs from Fortress Monroe, that on Monday "a bridging company arrived at Hampton, and at 12 noon had the old bridge made passable, and a new pontoon bridge completed across Hampton creek. Gen. Porter's division arrived at 6 p. m. yesterday, and pitched tents for the night two miles this side of Newport News.—The rear of Gen. McClellan's army completed the crossing of the Chickahominy about two o'clock p. m. yesterday. The General was the last man to cross. The pontoons were immediately moved and sent down the James river. The army baggage-train was twenty-five miles long. At ten o'clock this morning the Fifth New Hampshire was shipping on board a transport at Yorktown, to parts unknown to them. The whole movement of the army thus far has been conducted in perfect order, and without accident or incident worth mentioning.

The Confederate Gen. Morgan is now reported to be at Hartsville, Tennessee, with eighteen hundred men. Hartsville is in Sumner county, forty-five miles northeast from Nashville.

A Confederate force had captured Clarksville, Tenn., and was advancing on Forts Henry and Donelson. There were only one hundred and fifty effective men at Fort Donelson, and reinforcements were asked for. It is reported that a fight occurred at Laurel Bridge, near Linden, Tenn., on Tuesday, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates, but no particulars are given.

Indianapolis correspondents of the Cincinnati papers state that the Confederates are entering the State of Kentucky at several different points, and have already captured Somerset, which they hold. They were also moving on Glasgow, and threatened Bowling Green. The Confederate General Kirby Smith, at the head of a large force, is moving towards Cumberland Gap. The Confederate plan is to cut the Federal line of supplies, and thus compel the evacuation of the Gap. Gen. G. W. Morgan has retired part of his force to Barbourville, to hold that place, and demands reinforcements.

It is reported that the Confederates have evacuated Chattanooga, Tennessee, and are making a movement northward, but the report lacks confirmation.

The New York Herald reports that General Butler will soon be recalled from the Department of the Gulf, and that General Dix will take his place there, with his headquarters at New Orleans, and that he will be associated in the administration of the local affairs of Louisiana with Hon. Reverdy Johnson, provisional military Governor of the State.—It is stated that at a dinner party given in Washington recently, a prominent Louisianian said, in the presence of Reverdy Johnson, that, with the latter as Governor of Louisiana, and Gen. Dix in the place of Gen. Butler, the people would rally, and through a convention bring the State back into the Union. From this private remark, doubtless, has risen the rumor that such an arrangement is to be consummated. It has no other basis.

Capt. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, was killed at the battle of Baton Rouge.

The Richmond Examiner is in strong opposition to Pres. Davis's administration, and has the most condemnatory articles in reference to its management of public affairs.

Release of Gen. Stone.

We find the following paragraph in the New York Times of the 19th inst:

"We learn that Col. Charles P. Stone, U. S. Army, and Brigadier General of Volunteers, who has been for many months confined in Fort Lafayette, is at liberty, and stopping with his family in this city. Why Gen. Stone was sent to Fort Lafayette is as much a mystery to the public as is his release without trial, and without, we believe, the preference of charges. It will be proper hereafter to inquire into the history of this extraordinary transaction. Certainly, whether Gen. Stone was or was not guilty when imprisoned, his discharge untried throws a fearful burden of responsibility upon the government."

The National Intelligencer, commenting on the above, says:

"The officer thus mysteriously released was just as mysteriously arrested in this city, many months ago, and, without any charges being preferred against him, has been held in military custody by order of the President ever since, until his release, without trial, a few days ago. It is hard to say whether such a proceeding is a greater wrong to the Government, to Gen. Stone, or to the loyal people of the country, for, on any theory which may be adopted, or in any light in which General Stone's conduct may be justly viewed, he is entitled to be honorably acquitted of the charges supposed to be brought against him, or the country may justly demand to have him legally condemned, if he has been guilty of any misconduct."

The New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"General Stone takes his incarceration very much to heart, yet not so much as he does the suspicion which has been cast upon him of being unfaithful to his flag and a traitor to his country. He says all that he demands of the Government now is, first, an opportunity to prove before the proper tribunal his entire innocence of the charges against him; and, second, that opportunity be afforded him of again serving, and, if need be, dying for his country on the field of battle. Gen. Stone looks pale and careworn."

A man in Massachusetts hung himself the other day, for fear of being drafted.

The Washington National Republican of this morning says: "A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says there is some talk of Gen. Burnside's taking command of the army now under Gen. McClellan. That a portion of his army must remain on the Peninsula, especially between Hampton and Yorktown, is evident, as there are twenty acres of land covered by hospitals at Hampton, and a railroad is now being completed between that point and Fortress Monroe."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states that it has become public that Mr. Theodore S. Fay's sole mission from Europe to this country at present was to urge immediate emancipation on the government, as necessary to prevent foreign interference, and enlist the sympathies of European powers for the government. His mission is quite a failure, and he will soon return to his post in Switzerland.

The New York Express says.—"One of the saddest sights now witnessed, is the occasional return of squads of old volunteers, who have escaped from the Army, and who have been recaptured, after long and willful absence from duty. They are handcuffed, forwarded to their regiments, and of course, justly disgraced."

Preparations are making in New York for another war meeting. The Commercial says that the quota of the city and state will be filled without resorting to a draft.

A dispatch from Cairo says:—"The steamers Skylark and Callie were burned by guerrillas on the night of the 18th, at the mouth of Duck creek, Tennessee river, fifty miles above Fort Henry. The Skylark was heavily laden with government stores, and got aground.—Her officers had unloaded a portion of the stores, when they were attacked by a band of thirty guerrillas, and the crew being unarmed, they were compelled to surrender. The guerrillas, after removing the furniture and silverware, set fire to both boats. The crews were released on their parole."

A conscription for three million dollars 7.30 Treasury notes was opened at the Sub-Treasury in New York, yesterday, and soon filled up at 4½ premium. Messrs. Thompson Brothers headed the list by a million, and the balance was soon taken by the leading bankers.

A freight train on the Covington and Lexington railroad, which left Covington at 10 o'clock, Tuesday night, ran over obstructions placed on the track and was precipitated down a steep embankment. The engineer and brakeman were killed, and the locomotive and eleven cars were completely wrecked. It is stated that the design of throwing the train off the track originated with secessionists, under the impression that a number of troops would pass over the road last night.

Insurance against drafting is one of the novelties of the day.

Colonel H. B. Armstrong, the son of John Armstrong, Secretary of War under President Madison, and one of the heroes of the war of 1812, now seventy years of age, has come to Washington to tender to the government the services of himself and two sons in the present emergency.

The name of the encampment at Wheeling, Va., has been changed from Camp Carlile to Camp Willey.

Orders received from the State Department at Washington by the provost marshal in New York set forth that all persons liable to military duty may procure passes or passports to leave the country upon their filling a bond for \$1,000 that in the event of their being drafted they will be represented by a substitute, or answer the call themselves.

Gen. John C. Fremont has been for several days a guest of Major Haskell, one of his aid, at Gloucester, Mass. On Friday last he attended the Methodist camp-meeting at Hamilton, and was requested to speak. He complied, and addressed the audience on the affairs of the country, the officers of the government, and the duties of citizens.

Waters' flour warehouse, on High street, Georgetown, has been fitted up as a military prison, and is capable of accommodating from five to six hundred prisoners. About one hundred are at present confined there. Captain Lansing, of the Georgetown Provost Guard, has been assigned to the command, and Captain Ellsworth of the 86th N. Y. has been detailed to the duty of examining the prisoners.

Louis Blanc has just completed the twelfth and last volume of his "History of the French Revolution," commenced seventeen years ago, in France, and now terminated in England, and in exile.

Gen. Corcoran, and his fellow prisoners, recently released, are received and welcomed with great demonstrations in the Northern States.